This operational plan reflects IFRC’s pledge ‘leave no one behind’ and aims to support the Indian Red Cross over the next year. The plan is in sync with the global frameworks such as the SDGs, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, commitments made at the Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in July 2018, and the Manila Call for Action 2018. The plan urges a strong call for funding for a better and equitable humanitarian assistance and meeting rising humanitarian needs. The plan guarantees all programmes are transparent, built on experience and local knowledge and designed to keep people’s need at the centre of humanitarian assistance. Marginalised, ethnic minorities and migrants, people with disabilities, and those living in hard-to-reach areas are not left-out from humanitarian assistance and their access to the programmes are assured. People’s differential needs on the ground and evolving situations constantly guide the formulation of the programme strategy. It makes interventions unique and closer to the people. We believe and support the capacity building of partners and communities on the operational and functional areas and the strengthening of networking and coordination for better self-reliance. Community-based approaches from inception to programme evaluations and strong community engagement and accountability are the strengths and learning hub for IFRC that inspires continuous development.
Country Profile

Extending from the snow-covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests of the south, India covers an area of 3,287,590 sq. km. (equivalent to 1,269,346 sq. mi). As the 7th largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct geographical identity. Bounded by the Great Himalayas in the north, it stretches southwards and at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. India experiences the four types season although the climate can broadly be classified as tropical monsoon. The demographics of India is remarkably diverse being the second-most populous country in the world with more than one-sixth of the world’s population.

The Indian sub-continent is vulnerable to increasing frequency and intensity of disasters. Over 58.6% of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares (12% of land) is prone to floods and river erosion; of the 7,516 km long coastline, close to 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Vulnerability to disasters/emergencies of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear CBRN) also present. The increasing vulnerabilities can be related to expanding population, urbanisation and industrialisation, development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation and climate change to droughts, floods and other different types of disasters. There are 22 states identified as multi-disaster-prone regions. Among all the disasters that occur, floods disaster is the most disaster that impacted the people in India. India is also exposed to tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. With the rapid climate change as one of the main factors, India has seen in total two extremely severe cyclones and one super cyclone in the Indian Ocean region in 2019, making a total of 7 cyclones recorded as per compared to 2018 where it recorded 6 cyclones. The climate change effect has also seen the increasing of low-pressure air which causes strong wind and rain brought by passing cyclones. This has brought more damage to the coastal and mainland areas. Within the vulnerable groups, elderly persons, women and children are most seriously affected in the context of human vulnerability to disasters.

In relation to the health concerns in India, communicable diseases are expected to continue to remain a major public health problem in the coming decades, posing a threat. Besides endemic diseases such as human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and neglected tropical diseases, the communicable disease outbreaks will continue to challenge public health, requiring a high level of readiness in terms of early detection and rapid response. In this regard, vector-borne diseases, such as dengue and acute encephalitis syndrome, are of particular concern. According to the latest report released by the World Health Organisation (WHO), India tuberculosis case burden accounted for 27% of the total, followed by China with 9%, Indonesia at 8%. India also had the maximum number of drug-resistant TB which is 27% of a total 130,000 drug-resistant TB cases while China had 14% such cases. In terms of maternal mortality ratio,
since 2013 maternal mortality has declined from 77 deaths per every lakh live birth to seventy deaths for every lakh live birth in southern states. Along with the progress made, the maternal mortality ratio remains a challenge as the burden of deaths is far from evenly distributed across the states with Assam recording a 229 versus a ratio of 42 in Kerala.\(^4\)

**National Society Profile**

During the first world war in 1914, India had no organisation for relief services to the affected soldiers, except a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association and by a Joint Committee of the British Red Cross. Later, a branch of the same Committee was started to undertake the required relief services in collaboration with the St. John Ambulance Association in aid of the soldiers as well as civilian sufferers of the horrors of that great war. A bill to constitute the Indian Red Cross Society, Independent of the British Red Cross, was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on 3rd March 1920 by Sir Claude Hill, member of the Viceroy’s Executive Council who was also Chairman of the Joint war Committee in India. The Bill was passed on 17th March 1920 and became Act XV of 1920 with the assent of the Governor-General on the 20th March 1920. In 2020, IRCS will mark its 100 years of humanitarian services in India.

At present, Indian Red Cross has 1,127 local units (one national headquarters, 36 State and Union Territory branches, 583 district branches 507 sub-district branches (including taluka and village); 9,617,931 youth members; 356,748 members, 297,729 volunteers, and 2,479 paid staff. As an auxiliary to the Government of India, Indian Red Cross Society provides supports to the vulnerable people through custom-made program /projects which include hospital services, blood service, HIV/AIDS programmes, healthy living, treatment of tuberculous patients and disabled servicemen; Disaster and Crisis Management operations i.e., emergency relief and rescue operations, Psychosocial counselling, and rehabilitation; Social welfare activities, environmental action, dissemination of humanitarian principles, values and laws; improving food security and livelihoods through input supports and vocational trainings; tracing activities, mother and child health program, nursing, Junior and Youth red cross activities, preparedness and prevention of communicable & infectious diseases.

**Role of the Country Cluster Support Office**

IFRC through its Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) supports 4 National Societies: India, Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka in their endeavour to be strong and effective National Societies while fulfilling their auxiliary role in responding to natural disasters and emergencies.

CCST is engaged with the senior leaders on the key strategic issues; supports National Societies in responding to emergency operations through Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF); provides coordination, financial, and technical support (logistics and procurement, programme monitoring) for disaster operations and longer-term development programmes; capacity building through training on areas of focus (Disaster Management, Shelter, Health, Livelihoods and
Basic Needs, WASH, Migration, Protection Gender and Inclusion). With National Societies’ widespread network of grassroots members, Social Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV) and Red Cross volunteers, CCST supports the most vulnerable groups who are affected by disasters and socio-economic and health crises by working closely with IRCS. CCST develops operational plans in line with National Society Strategy and areas of focus, mobilises resources and reinforce the IFRC’s policies, frameworks, standards, tools, methodologies, systems and procedures. CCST is engaged with the Senior Leaders of National Societies on policy dialogues at the national and regional level and works towards overarching objectives of Sendai Framework, SDGs, and Paris Climate Agreement and Manila Call for Action.

IFRC CCST shall provide technical supports in planning and management of 100-year celebration of the National Society. IFRC will support the National Society in its profiling their achievements through tableau in the Republic Day (26th January), Nationwide First Aid and Drawing competition, regional youth camps—BIMSTEC Countries, International Conference for Asia Pacific and beyond. IFRC CCST Delhi office shall provide technical supports to NS in planning, organising and managing International Youth Festival to be held in March 2020.
Movement Footprint

Since its inception in India, IFRC has seen rapid growth of the National Societies in the field of humanitarian work from relief to health, development, and disaster preparedness. IFRC stands by the sides of the National Societies in their humanitarian work for the millions of people. Re-enforcing the National Society’s auxiliary role and use of the emblem is a landmark success in which the IFRC has worked alongside the National Societies in the region. IFRC has been constantly persuading the National Societies to work on the global development agenda, planning for the National Society Development, country strategies, building technical capacities, strengthening movement approach and coordination, mobilising financial and technical resources, and ensuring transparency and accountability. IFRC’s regional engagements on global agenda, building resiliency, humanitarian advocacy, and investment on disaster risk reduction (DRR) are tangible in the humanitarian landscape in the changing world. IFRC CCST always goes the extra mile in supporting assessment, planning, relief operation, and recovery during a disaster and invests on other sectors for the wellbeing of the affected people. IFRC supports the National Societies for collective approach, partnership building, and currently spearheading Climate Change Adaption to DRR, Forecast Based Actions, Healthy Ageing and Youth Engagement in the region, covering India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Bhutan.
## Areas of Focus

### Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

500,000 people will be made resilient against disasters shelter.

### Shelter

30 people will be trained as National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) on shelter solution.

### Livelihoods and Basic Needs

30,000 million people will benefit from livelihood programme.

### Health

83,200 million people will benefit from health programme.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

37,502 people will access clean water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion.

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

639,532 million people will benefit from mainstreaming gender and inclusion into the (DRR, shelter, LBN, health, and WASH) programming.

### Strategies for Implementation

- Strengthening National Society
- Ensure Effective International Disaster Management
- Influence Others as Leading Strategic Partners
- Ensure Effective IFRC
AREA OF FOCUS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

India is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world and highly vulnerable to climate change impacts; the country is regularly among the global top-5 countries with the highest number of disasters, related mortality, number of affected people, and economic damages. Around 68% of cultivable land in India is prone to drought and around 12% of the total land is flood-prone. According to the World Bank, climate change impacts of higher temperatures, variable precipitation, and extreme weather events have already begun to impact the country’s economic performance and the lives and livelihoods of millions of poor people. According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the country suffered economic losses of around USD 80 billion during the 20-year period from 1998 to 2017. The states of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh, as well as the Union Territory of Delhi, are most at risk according to a recent national disaster risk index, which maps hazards and vulnerabilities across 640 districts. The vulnerability of India’s cities is also likely to increase, and close to 40% of the population is expected to live in urban areas by 2025.

The Indian Red Cross’ flagship Social Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV) programme is built around community-based volunteers who form the backbone for building community resilience and are trained in disaster, climate, and ecosystem risks, collectively termed as an Integrated Risk Management (IRM) approach. SERV integrates areas such as first aid, disaster preparedness, risk reduction, community health promotion, social inclusion, integrated risk management, and forecast-based financing. The SERV training curriculum was reviewed in 2019 and has begun to be rolled out. SERV will be rolled out further in at least 3 states. IFRC will support the IRCS to scale-up the SERV programme and IRM programme in existing and new districts through local resource mobilisation. To increase the quality and overall impact of the programmes, closer collaboration with local authorities, meteorological offices, climate knowledge centres and other actors will be strongly promoted, while monitoring, reporting and support systems will also be strengthened.
Through the Partners for Resilience approach, IFRC will assist IRCS staff and volunteers in integrating climate and ecosystem risks in their work on community-based disaster preparedness and local development planning through the Gram Panchayat Development Plans. This will be done through innovative collaborations with local authorities, meteorological offices, climate knowledge centres and local civil society groups.

**Proposed activities include:**

- support the roll-out of training to 18,000 SERV volunteers in at least 3 states by providing technical support
- support SERV community outreach activities on DRR, health promotion and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) through technical support
- provide technical support (undertaking training sessions, preparation of training modules) for SERV volunteers training, elected local panchayat representatives and local leaders, especially women and youth, in at least 3 states in integrated risk management (DRR, climate change adaptation, environmental protection)
- support Indian Red Cross in linking community action more systematically with related government programmes, initiatives and resources at all levels.

**People Reached by Red Cross with Public Education and Awareness Campaign** 500,000

**Local Resilience Action Plans Developed Through VCA Process** 60

**People Reached by Climate Change Migration Environmental Sustainability Awareness-raising Campaign** 30,000

**People Benefitted Due to VCA and Adoption of Resilience Measures** 15,000
Indian Red Cross has a pool of trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members who bring specialised knowledge on disaster management. National Disaster Response Team, State Disaster Response Team (SDRT) and trained volunteer member’s capacity building on shelter will enrich with better skills and competencies on assessment and planning of shelter interventions in a disaster. Safe shelter awareness and technical knowledge dissemination would require:

1. **NDRT Shelter training on Shelter**
   - assessment and planning
   - coordination with humanitarian actors
   - understanding shelter needs in different stages of emergency operation
   - different approaches to shelter recovery
   - building back better principles and action
   - different modalities of shelter reconstruction at the household level (owner-driven housing/Cash Transfer)
   - linkages with mainstream supports/ National Flagship programme-Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
   - shelter integration with other humanitarian needs
   - understanding International standards on shelter
   - rub hall set up, dismantling, storage.

2. **Campaign, dissemination of Information, Education, and Communication materials on safe shelter**

IFRC AP office will provide the required technical resources and means to train the NDRT members, and technical support (design, content, field testing and monitoring) in preparation of IEC materials.
The IRCS is committed to scaling up First Aid Programme; Master Training for Trainers have been conducted who in turn will train Instructors at the State Level. Through a network of SERV volunteers in States and Union Territories, the community outreach has extended significantly reached to 3 states in India. IRCS has embarked upon a long-term initiative to introduce first aid in schools at the request of the central government. Under a recent agreement with the National Disaster Management Authority, the IRCS has developed a new curriculum for First Aid for Students and Teachers (FAST) with a long-term aim of embedding first aid education in the national syllabus. The initiative will be launched formally by the Prime Minister’s Office and aims to reach 1.2 million secondary schools over the next decade. In 2020, the IRCS plans to test the new curriculum by training teachers in 200 schools in 4 regions, supported by a specially designed app, manuals and AV & training materials. The IRCS has requested IFRC and Movement partners to provide technical support being engaged in the programme in specific aspects of quality management, including training of its instructor base, quality auditing and formal certification.

Based on a joint discussion with IRCS, IFRC is committed to improving the quality of FA training and shall support in achieving the following:

- formation of First Aid Technical Task Group
- develop and roll out competency Matrix
- standardise FA curriculum for the SERV training
- peer to peer support when needed
- support IRCS in strengthening the TB project.
Healthy Ageing Project:

- raise awareness and practices among target groups towards healthy ageing
- improve capacities of Red cross branches on NCD screening, prevention, follow up and care and support
- development of data and evidence collection tools with a focus on community-level interventions and their impact.

The project will conduct participatory mapping of the elderly, conduct a Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) study of the elderly to assess status on healthy ageing, regular disease surveillance, screening, management and follow up at community levels for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), youth and elderly dialogues, support volunteers, health workers CHWs, and auxiliary nurses and midwives, auxiliary nurse midwives for maternal healthy ageing, and raise awareness about government health, counselling, and referrals services.
India has made great strides towards achieving Goal 6 of the SDG on Clean Water and Sanitation: increasing access to water and sanitation for all and is striving to achieve the goal by 2030. The government continues to invest in infrastructure development and mass awareness campaigns to create an enabling environment, triggering community demand through changing hygiene behaviours, and promoting public-private partnerships. But despite the rapid improvements in the WASH landscape in India with strong government programmes and incentives such as the ‘Clean India’ or Swachh Bharat Mission, there are underserved areas that need community-based approaches and support to link to these programmes. Based on assessment findings of communities with low sanitation coverage, a high proportion of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes have a higher incidence of poverty. IRCS has launched a multi-stakeholder project to provide water and sanitation services to over 8,170 families in Odisha’s Ganjam and Nayagarh districts. The project is based on a detailed assessment carried out in Odisha state in 2017.
The two-year project (2018–2019) is focused broadly on four areas interrelated to improve the health and quality of life of approximately 37,502 people in Odisha:

- to achieve open defecation free communities through increased access to and use of adequate household and school sanitation facilities
- to create demand and assist communities in planning for improved management of solid and liquid waste
- to improve drinking water systems facilitating equitable access to safely managed drinking water services in target communities
- to improve hygiene practices/behaviour, particularly among school-aged girls.

Project activities are aligned with the Swachh Bharat Mission of the Government of India. The Odisha Rural Development Department, District Water and Sanitation Mission, Department of School and Mass Education, Women and Child Development Department, District Administrations and Gram. Panchayats are some of the other important key stakeholders involved in the implementation.

IRCS through the NDRT deployments in emergencies provides technical and material supports (setting up water treatment plants, distribution of Chlorin tabs and IEC materials) to the affected communities to have access to safe and potable water.
AREA OF FOCUS
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

India is highly prone to disasters and climate risk; women and girls are most vulnerable to these situations. India is also a country where there is still a huge gender gap with an adverse sex ratio of 943 females against 1000 males and a wide literacy rate of 82.14% for males and 65.46% for females. Cases of violence against women and girls in India continue to rise. They are supported by the persistence of patriarchal gender and social norms. The indicators of violence against women reflect the structural and institutional inequality that is a reality for most women in India. India’s average rate of reported rape cases is about 6.3 per 100,000 of the population.6 However, this may differ in each location.

Together with entrenched patriarchy, social norms, education, women, girls, and other vulnerable groups of people are more exposed to risks that could lead to safety and dignity issues during disasters and in relief camps. The needs of the vulnerable groups are often left out as minorities in society. In such a situation, there is an urgent need for vulnerable groups to have access to equal and dignified protection and opportunity for recovery. While there is no specific and separate PGI programme in India, the focus is on mainstreaming PGI in emergency operations using the Federation’s PGI toolkit and endeavouring collection of gender-disaggregated data. Through Federation PGI toolkit, the emergency operations look forward to integrating Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety in the interventions outlined to support the vulnerable group to rebuild their lives.
It is envisaged in 2020 to build on current efforts to amplify the integration of PGI with Training of Trainers programme to pave the way towards the effort, thus ensuring PGI as an integral part of emergency operations and training programmes.

**The activities are inclusive as follows for 2020:**

1. Support IRCS DM department for PGI inputs in DREF and EA processes from assessment phase onwards in collaboration with APRO PGI Coordinator

2. NS Staff and volunteers are trained on PGI and MSC in VCA

3. Ensure that relevant Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies are addressed in DREF and EA operations with technical support in planning and designing from APRO PGI

4. Promote collaboration with local organisations for People with Disabilities

5. Support IRCS to conduct G&D Organisational Assessment with technical support (use of tools and methodologies) from APRO PGI coordinator

6. Advocating to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (i.e., campaigns, promotions, etc.)

7. Support IRCS in preparation of EAP for forecast based financing

8. Support IRCS in preparation of a concept note for construction of “Centre for Excellence/ Training Centre”.

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**INTEGRATE / MAINSTREAM PGI MINIMUM STANDARDS IN PROGRAMME AND OPERATIONS**

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME TO INCLUDE MEASURES TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE STATUS (E.G., ACCESS TO EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT/LIVELIHOODS, TRAINING**

**ANNUAL PROGRAMME TO DEMONSTRATE EVIDENCE OF ADDRESSING SGBV**

**HUMANITARIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED AND RECORDED (THROUGH HELP PLATFORM)**
AREA OF FOCUS

MIGRATION

According to Census 2011, about 98 million people, total intrastate and interstate migrants in the country of which 61 million moved to rural areas and 36 million to urban areas. About 6 million migrants went to rural areas from urban areas. Maharashtra stands at the top of the list with 2.3 million net migrants, followed by Delhi (1.7 million), Gujrat (0.68 million) and Haryana (0.67 million) as per census. Uttar Pradesh (-2.6 million) and Bihar (-1.7 million) were the two states with the largest number of net migrants migrating out of the state.

The factors which contribute to such a large number of migrants in India are; a) Marriage—where a girl moves to her in-law’s place of residence; b) Employment—people migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment; c) Education—for higher education, people from rural areas migrate to the urban centres; d) Lack of Security—Political disturbances and inter-ethnic conflicts drive people away from their homes and forced to leave their communities, and e) people migrate on a short-term basis for better opportunities. The pull and push factors to migration are; urban attraction for employment, transport, trade and other services, and push factors include unemployment, hunger and starvation, ethnic challenges.

The migration problem in Indian will further intensify when the final list of National Register of Citizens (NRC) is published in Assam and West Bengal where this process started in the early 1950s. With a 2nd list of National Registration Certificate (NRC) published have already impacted on the people's lives whose names are left out, or not in the final list, and or they do not qualify to be an Indian Citizen. The political and social unrest in Assam and the West Bengal States are heightened, several protests are organised, people are on the street establishing their rights to be an Indian Citizen. Political discourse on-going at a different level on the validity of the list. However, the situation is going to create many displacements, repatriation etc. and create humanitarian situations in days to come.

Strategy 2030 of the Indian Red Cross Society focus on helping the vulnerable with full inclusion on grounds of gender, age, disability, or class/ethnic status reflecting the specific population's needs. IRCs will be part of the humanitarian coordination platform to track the humanitarian trend, dynamics, challenges and wherever needed provide humanitarian assistance.

Activities are inclusive as follows:

- coordination with State Branch to track population movement and humanitarian challenges
- coordination with the Government and Civil Society Organisations
- capacity building of Staff and Volunteers on rights of IDP/ migrants.
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES

IFRC shall promote and support to build the capacity of the National Society to meet changing humanitarian needs and to consistently deliver services to the most affected people and to strengthen IFRC and the Movement coordination approach. This will have a lasting impact on individuals and communities.

Programme Approach: Proposed activities include:

- support comprehensive induction of new IRCS leadership, and actively promote the role of women in leadership
- develop and adopt a detailed implementation plan and budget for IRCS Strategy 2030
- provide tailored technical assistance in priority areas including HR development, IT systems development and finance development
- initiate legal base review with the support of IFRC and ICRC
- promote and support peer exchange and high-level engagement with the National Society in South Asia and the wider region
- develop and adopt the IRCS Strategic Plan for Youth Engagement, and support re-activation of a youth committee
- revise the Indian Red Cross standard curriculum for Junior Red Cross and Youth Red Cross
training of NDRT on Shelter

document lessons learnt from community-based WASH project

conduct meeting with Senior management on Cash Transfer Approaches and livelihood Interventions

integrating strong Community Engagement and Accountability in programme areas

support in Management of data

provide technical support (planning for recruitment, training and retention plan) in volunteer management.

NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY BUILDING AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES ARE FACILITATED TO ENSURE THAT NS HAS THE NECESSARY LEGAL, ETHICAL, AND FINANCIAL FOUNDATION, SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES, COMPETENCY AND CAPACITIES TO PLAN AND PERFORM

NATIONAL SOCIETY TO DEVELOP DEEPLY SHARED IDENTITIES AND IMPROVED INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

IFRC NETWORK BENEFITS FROM WEALTH OF EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE, SHARED CULTURE OF INNOVATION, LEARNING AND BUILDING ON BEST PRACTICES AND ANALYSES

OUTCOME

OUTCOME

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NATIONAL SOCIETY TO DEVELOP DEEPLY SHARED IDENTITIES AND IMPROVED INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

IFRC NETWORK BENEFITS FROM WEALTH OF EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE, SHARED CULTURE OF INNOVATION, LEARNING AND BUILDING ON BEST PRACTICES AND ANALYSES

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

In 2019, IFRC has been supporting the Indian Red Cross the cyclone Fani response, India Floods—Assam & Bihar & India Monsoon Floods response, Response capacity will be further enhanced through targeted investment in logistics development. The Indian Red Cross has a network of regional and local warehouses, a small transport fleet, and a long-standing arrangement with the Indian Railways for the free transport of relief goods throughout the country. There is an urgent need to carry out a strategic review of capabilities and procedures with a view to improving systems, communications and decision-making. CCST readiness planning shall be enhanced via the self-assessment checklist, Enhance readiness by preparing pro forma EA and EPOAs in advance of predictable emergencies, Support the process of National Society pre-deployment

241,000 SWISS FRANCS FUNDING REQUIREMENT
agreements to enhance the rapid deployment or response personnel in the region, identify GO focal point, in order to facilitate the better flow of disaster-related information.

In its Strategy 2030, the IRCS recognises that disaster and crisis management is a core function of the IRCS in its government auxiliary role and that it must become a more reliable partner. That means committing to providing a predictable level of service in disaster risk reduction, response, mitigation, and recovery everywhere there is a Red Cross presence.

Proposed activities are

- support and strengthen the international relations capacity of the IRCS to coordinate international assistance for its emergency response
- facilitate the IRCS leadership exposure to CASH active NS in the region
- sensitise the NS on CEA, PGI and other related thematic areas
- enhance readiness and business continuity via the CO/CCST readiness self-assessment
- conduct of Annual Pre-Monsoon/Cyclone Season Meetings
- strengthen Surge mechanism in IRCS
- encourage IRCS for International deployment
- enhance readiness by preparing pro forma emergency appeal and EPOA in advance of predictable emergencies
- compliance to movement-wide guidelines for emergency relief
- sensitise NS on global humanitarian tools
- provide logistic and technical support (specification, storage and transportation) on supply chain management
- support IRCS to identify GO focal point to facilitate better flow of disaster-related information.

**OUTCOME**

**EFFECTIVE AND COORDINATED INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE IS MAINTAINED**

**OUTCOME**

**COMPLEMENTARITY AND STRENGTH OF MOVEMENT ARE ENHANCED**
STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS

The IRM programme links vertically to national and global targets on the three international policy frameworks on resilience and development. These are the Sendai Framework on DRR, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sustainable Development Goals. The outcomes of the programme and engagements with government stakeholders contribute to the engagement by the RCRC Movement at the global platforms and at the regional level, especially through the AMCDRR. Many of the successful case studies, learnings and policy changes are shared and adopted at these fora.

- follow up and roll-out of MOU with Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)
- provide technical supports (thematic discussion, white paper and concept writing) to National Society for influencing policy dialogues & academic discourses at national/global level
- support in developing IRM modules for a specific academic institution to train decision-makers and practitioners
- support to conduct advocacy sessions with the parliamentarians and authorities on state/region and national level related to the red cross law, MRCS auxiliary role, principles and humanitarian values and to influence decision-making, and to further position IRCs as a partner of choice in building community resilience
- support IRCs to use IFRC materials to promote key days or campaigns for outreach identify, promote and implement pilot options for forecast-based financing approach in India
- apply learnings from lessons learned workshop, evaluations, etc to further enhance IFRC supporting role and IRCs effective operation in the context of disasters
- collaboration with APRO Partnership Resource Development (PRD) to attract multiple-year funding and thematic funding to development programmes and emergency operations including a mapping of domestic and international funding sources
- support the skills and capacities of NS in resource and partnership development; a partnership approach.

OUTCOME

IFRC SECRETARIAT TOGETHER WITH NS USE THEIR POSITION TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS AT LOCAL, NATIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

OUTCOME

PROGRAMMATIC REACH OF IFRC AND NATIONAL SOCIETY IS EXPANDED
IFRC will continue to support the IRCS in its endeavour to be a steadfast National Society and in fulfilling the transformative agendas in strategy 2030. Continuous engagement and dialogues with the senior leadership of IRCS with focus on Programme and Strategic issues. IFRC will support emergency operations through DREF and appeals, bringing in subject matter expertise to work with staff and volunteers on programme monitoring and reporting, CEA, PGI. IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society in the areas of First Aid and SERV Scale-up and reach out planning. Other key elements of working closely together will focus on supporting emergency operations (DREF), training on planning and performance management, coordination and disaster response. Support rendered including:

- launching of Emergency DREF Operations
- provide technical support (data collection, drafting) to NS for launching domestic appeals
- providing technical expertise in the field of DM, PMER, PGI, CEA, HR Admin Finance etc
- provide logistics supports
- technical support in the areas of planning, implementation and evaluation of development projects.

**Implementation activities**

- HR structure and performance management system in place
- compliance with all the mandatory courses for staff
- finance work, including all financial management costs
- administration and fleet work for a cost-effective, efficient working environment and facilitation of in-country visits
- security staff work to IFRC supported programme areas, including training and risk assessments
- Stay Safe online training for staff at the appropriate level
- all programmes and operations include a risk assessment, including security assessment in the design phase and the SIS is regularly updated/reviewed during the implementation
security regulations are established, reviewed, maintained and disseminated

support IRCS to establish and maintain a dedicated security capacity within its structure

all IFRC, Consultants are fully briefed on CO security regulations on arrival and this welcome service is extended to PNS partners and visitors

tracking of reports due and ensure complaint to donor reporting schedule agreed

submission of donor reports as per donors’ requirement with high quality and standards

actions to address recommendations from the internal audit conducted in 2019

re-engaging the Logistical / Procurement awareness training for IFRC Senior Management / Middle Management and officers

ensure corporate communications products adhere to visual and logo guidelines

provide guidance on and production of corporate communication materials

integrate outcomes from statutory and regional leadership meetings into programmes

sensitise National Society to develop its Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy.

OUTCOME

IFRC ENHANCES ITS EFFECTIVENESS, CREDIBILITY, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

OUTCOME

IFRC GOVERNANCE BODIES ARE PROVIDED WITH THE RELEVANT INFORMATION, SYSTEMS, AND FACILITIES NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

OUTCOME

STRATEGY AND PLAN OF ACTION ARE DEVELOPED TO MITIGATE THE RISK OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION WITHIN IFRC SECRETARIAT AND NATIONAL SOCIETY
ENDNOTES

5. BIMSTEC member states—Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal, and Bhutan
Contact information of the IFRC Country office, for partners who wish to find out more

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